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GENTLEMEN'S MACINTOSHES
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 DRAB JEAN MACINTOSHES, 37s 6d, suitable for commo
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A LARGE ASSORTMENT
 of
 LEATHER LEGGINGS,
 from 3s 6d to 25s and
 MACINTOSH OVERALLS,
 6s 6d, 12s 6d.

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W
LADIES' MACINTOSHES, 15¢ to 1.05
LADIES' MACINTOSHES, 75¢ to 1.00
WATERPROOFS IN MOST FASHIONABLE SHAPES &
COLORS
GIRLS' WATERPROOFS.

WE ARE IN RECEIPT OF
100 LARGE CASES
of
GOODS FROM JAPAN,
specially selected by our Mr. Newhard.
We shall
EXHIBIT THESE GOODS
THIS DAY, Friday, AUGUST 10,
and solicit the inspection of the public.

NOVELTIES FROM JAPAN.

ALL SHOULD SEE
OUR EXHIBITION

of
JAPAN GOODS.
WE ARE RECEIVING RECEIPT
of
100 LADY CASES
of
GOODS FROM JAPAN,
specially selected by our Mr. seaward.
We shall
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WE ARE IN RECEIPT OF
100 LARGE CASES
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GOODS FROM JAPAN,
specially selected by our Mr. Hayward.

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specially selected by our Mr. Hayward.

We shall
EXHIBIT THESE GOODS
THIS DAY, Friday, AUGUST 16,
and solicit the inspection of the public.

NOVELTIES FROM JAPAN.

ALL SHOULD SEE
OUR EXHIBITION
of
JAPAN GOODS.

WE ARE IN RECEIPT OF
100 LARGE CASES
OF GOODS FROM JAPAN,
specially selected by our Mr. Saward.

We shall
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THIS DAY, FRIDAY, AUGUST 10,
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NOVELTIES FROM JAPAN.

ALL SHOULD SEE
OUR EXHIBITION
of
JAPAN GOODS.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING

LADIES' MACINTOSHES, 7s 6d to 10s;
LADIES' MACINTOSHES, 7s 6d to 10s;
WATERPROOFS in MOST FASHIONABLE SHAPES &
COLOURS
GIRLS' WATERPROOFS.

WE ARE IN RECEIPT OF

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JAPAN GOODS.

W E A R E I N R E C E I P T O

100 LARGES CASES
of
GOODS FROM JAPAN,
specially selected by our Mr. Seward.

We shall
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THIS DAY, Friday, AUGUST 10,
and solicit the inspection of the public.

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[v.au/nla.news-page1](http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1)

[illegible][illegible]

<p>CHURCH OF TRANS ATTRACTION, 401 10th Avenue, New York 17, N.Y. J. A. GOODWIN, Chairman for Railways</p>	<p>Office of Railway 1200 14th Avenue, New York 17, N.Y. 12th 13th 14th 15th 16th 17th 18th 19th 20th 21st 22nd 23rd 24th 25th 26th 27th 28th 29th 30th</p>
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DEPRESSION

(From the Queen).

nal condition with which we all become
one or other during our existence, which
discontent, temper, nor disappointment,
depression of spirit; and, as a rule, we
account for it even to ourselves - it is in-
deed the fact of its presence is undeniable.

[illegible][illegible]

ent which might in a measure justify the thoughts referred to above. Sympathies are not, and unless kept in subjection, become really too not answer. Look around at the large portion of one's acquaintance, and it is not the most worthy of affection, and regard and contribute to the happiness of others more than their own. Such persons are usually addicted to depression, they are morose, and their feelings are not cheerful and feelings; consequently they are not liked and they are despised by moderately intelligent people. I do not think that I have ever chosen a friend of this kind. I think it will be found that the concluding sentences are of a practical nature. It is to be understood that selfishness is a great evil, and that it is to be avoided and struggled against; while the faculties of brain and heart suffer from depression of spirits and the control and absence of congenial society

EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

A variety of discussion on the subject
ing in the columns of your paper, I have
day; but perhaps it has been considered
reply which appeared in the *Herald*
was sufficient to meet the case. In this
I feel no reason for dissatisfaction; but
permit me to supplement the correspon-
two brief observations on the original
ment reiterates my own sentiments in
the deadliness of the national arma-

and, asks to what end will they reply: There is imposed upon the heart the duty of the love of the neighbor as well as the love of God, and the duty to unite in the direction of food and wants of the increasing numbers of the people from the bread of the earth and by sea, will no doubt constitute security, and economise the resources of the earth, and will be the best and the most effective and the most certain security against the outbreak of war as we contend for it: This is the necessity of the day, and the duty of the people and of the Government, and the immediate and final settlement of all interests. That such Court should be permanent, and that the Government should be making and composed of representatives of all the people, and of having such disputes adjusted by war, will come with a good grace at the completion of a successful career, and will be the duty of the people and of the Government, and the immediate and final settlement of all interests. That such Court should be permanent, and that the Government should be making and composed of representatives of all the people, and of having such disputes adjusted by war, will come with a good grace at the completion of a successful career, and will be the duty of the people and of the Government, and the immediate and final settlement of all interests.

wheel." Providence aids those who expect to exercise the wisdom implanted in them, instead of waiting indolently for propitiation in our dealings between men, like individuals, will only meet each other shall find, each in the breast of the heart of conciliation, and a desire to join preserve the peace. How easy then will it wise councils, a safe and satisfactory settlement of all those difficulties which, in our forefathers regarded as the torch of details be set aside for the present, one for the speedy accomplishment of the shall soon see diplomacy take its own among the nations of the world for the

peace. Within late years, duelling, cock-fighting have all, through the refined feeling, been discontinued and it needs but one step more, on the opinion, to ordain that war — that war — shall only be heard of as a thing that public opinion was human agency that it has not been divinely inspired — bring forth from her inexhaustible resources. Let her advance in her own through the whole realm of nature. She but the lightning, and wield the fabled Veil but under the shield of a peaceful administered by the representatives of life shall rest secure as a sacred thing,

tion shall war no more.
I am, &c.,
GEORGE KING, L.L.D.

the late Mr. Zukertort, one of
of modern chessplayers, the *Spectator*
thing is that power so wonderful, not
but of memory and imagination—for a
must have an unequalled power of re-
ceiving vividly and simultaneously a
y complicated situations—should not
and that possesses it in other fields than
point of fact, the very greatest chess-
ers ever known have rarely been heard of
nent of life. Yet one would suppose,
and calculation, imagination and cal-

to make a great chess-player would also be a great strategist or a great critic of the strategy

SECOND EDITION.

THE SALISBURY MINISTRY

BANQUET BY THE LORD MAYOR.

IMPORTANT SPEECH BY THE ENGLISH PREMIER.

TRANQUILITY IN EUROPE.

[BY CABLE.]

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUG. 9.

The Lord Mayor of London, Alderman Polydore de Keyser, gave a grand banquet at the Mansion House last night in honour of the Salisbury Ministry. Several speeches of importance were delivered.

Lord George Hamilton, First Lord of the Admiralty, referred to the naval manœuvres which have recently taken place in the English Channel and off the Scottish coast. He declared that the results of the evolutions showed that the old method of naval warfare was unreliable.

Lord Salisbury reviewed the work of the session, and made special reference to the Local Government Bill. This measure, he remarked, solved a difficult problem, without inflicting injury upon vested privileges. Other nations, he declared, were increasing their national debt, and decreasing their credit, while with England the contrary was the case. In referring to Irish affairs, he said that the administration of the Government policy had brought about a diminution of the tyranny exercised by the Nationalist organizations over the people of Ireland. It had also tended to increase the sanctity of contracts entered into between landlord and tenant. Lord Salisbury also adverted to the situation in Europe, and stated that tranquillity prevailed abroad. He was confident that the rulers of the nations of the world desired a permanent and uninterrupted peace. As to the position in Eastern Europe, the conviction was stealing upon statesmen that it was advisable that the Powers should refrain from meddling in the affairs of Bulgaria. He believed that the Emperor William of Germany would be a credit to his English and German ancestry. Nothing was more desirable than that the foreign policies of Russia and Germany should become parallel, for peace between those two Powers meant also peace with Austria.

OPENING OF THE PERTH CATHEDRAL

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PERTH, THURSDAY.

St. George's Anglican Cathedral was opened yesterday, in the presence of a large congregation, including the leading residents of Perth, and a large number of visitors from various districts. Bishop Parry, Dean Goldsmith, Archdeacon Brown, Canon Watkins and Swelling, and a large number of clergy took part in the ceremony. Each of the services was full, and largely attended. The Governor has presented a stained glass window, to cost at least £200, in memory of his father.

THE QUEENSLAND NATIONAL ASSOCIATION SHOW.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BRISBANE, THURSDAY.

The National Association's annual exhibition which opens next week, promises to be the most successful yet held, notwithstanding the difficulty caused by the recent destruction of the Exhibition Building. A temporary structure has since been erected, and the arrangements are all completed for the exhibition. The entries in live stock are far in excess of any previous year. In the horse section alone the entries number over 600. The cattle entries are above the general average, and sheep show an advance of 30 per cent on last year. The number of dogs and poultry so far exceed the anticipations that the stewards are at their wit's end to know how to accommodate the exhibitors.

MINING ACCIDENTS AT SANDHURST.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MELBOURNE, THURSDAY.

A fall of quartz took place yesterday at the South St. Michael's mine, Sandhurst. A man named Mann, a miner, had one of his legs broken. The following injuries were sustained by the men in the Shenandoah mining accident at Sandhurst yesterday:—Thomas Duggan, fracture of the leg, which has since been amputated, also contusions and shock to the system; Joseph Wilson, compound fracture of the leg, comminuted fracture of the left thigh, and shock to the system; Joseph Heron, fractured ribs and contusions. The men were somewhat easier last night.

THE COAL MINERS' DISPUTE AT NEWCASTLE.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NEWCASTLE, THURSDAY.

Special separate meetings of the Lambton, Wallsend, and Co-operative miners were held last night, the two latter with closed doors. It leaked out, however, that the Wallsend will give £10 to the South Waratah miners now on strike; also that the ballot regarding a general strike will take place to-day. A motion that 14 days' notice be given if a miner named Summers, who is alleged to have been victimized, is not reinstated, was also passed. At the Co-operative meeting it was resolved to take the ballot upon the question of a general strike to-day; at the Lambton lodge, it was resolved to take ballot on first full working day or pay Friday, that is to-morrow. A motion from Wallsend as to a strike upon Summers' case was approved. It now seems probable that the miners' representatives will meet the result of the strike ballot being officially declared.

A GENERAL STRIKE FEARED.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NEWCASTLE, THURSDAY.

Rough returns of the ballot at the Waratah and Stockton Collieries show a large majority in favour of a strike. The other returns from the outside collieries are not in yet. The general feeling is that there will be a large majority in favour of the strike. Unless satisfactory arrangements are made on Saturday with the masters, the miners' delegates will hold the result of the ballot as an ultimatum, and if definite understanding is not arrived at, the men will hold in 14 days' notice on Monday morning. The greatest anxiety is manifested by the tradespeople and others. This fortnight's pay by the Wallsend Colliery was the largest ever known, namely, £7300.

THE SHEARERS' DIFFICULTY.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

WAGGATT, THURSDAY.

Llanilo Station started shearing to-day with some of the new union men from Mooroon. Another batch is expected to arrive here to-morrow. A single station will hold out against the union. There are about 100 men still in the union camp. A number of these have gone out to meet the new arrivals on their way. The latter are being escorted from Narrabri by constables.

A CHEERFUL TRAVELLING COMPANION.

On board ship or long journey by land, Mr. W. J. W. is found to be of great value, as it facilitates the system against sea sickness and changes of climate. [Adv.]

THE AUSTRALIAN ELEVEN IN ENGLAND.

[BY CABLE.]

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AUSTRALIANS V. GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

LONDON, AUG. 9.

The match Australians v. Gloucestershire was commenced at Clifton to-day. Gloucestershire went first to the wickets, and at the adjournment for lunch had lost five wickets for 84 runs.

THE LABOUR STRIKES IN FRANCE.

DESPERATE RIOTING IN PARIS.

REVOLUTIONARY SPIRIT OF THE MOB.

THE CROWD CHARGED BY THE POLICE.

THIRTY PERSONS WOUNDED.

[BY CABLE.]

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUG. 9.

There is much excitement in Paris, in consequence of the labour strikes which have occurred in that city and at Amiens.

The funeral of a Communist named Endes, which took place in Paris to-day, was made the occasion of a great demonstration by the workmen on strike, large numbers of whom joined in the funeral procession. Owing to the revolutionary spirit which pervaded the demonstration the police and gendarmes charged the mob, and were compelled to use their sabres.

The mob made a desperate resistance, and pistols were fired at the police and gendarmes.

The crowd were eventually dispersed. Thirty of the strikers were seriously wounded in the conflict with the police and gendarmes.

While the cortege was passing the Police Station a bomb was thrown into the interior of the building by some person in the crowd, but it did not explode. The mob gave vent to cries of "Vive la Commune" and "Vive la Revolution." The police made a sortie into the ranks of the strikers, and many arrests were effected.

STORM IN SOUTH AMERICA.

SEVEN VESSELS WRECKED AT VALPARAISO.

GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

[BY CABLE.]

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUG. 9.

A destructive storm has occurred along the coast of Chili. The effect of the storm was severely felt at Valparaiso.

Seven vessels were wrecked, and 24 lives were lost.

Many disasters also took place on shore, and a large amount of damage was done to property.

AFFAIRS IN ZULULAND.

SUBMISSION OF ZULU CHIEFS.

[BY CABLE.]

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUG. 9.

Latest advices from Natal state that Somkeli, the ally of Dinizulu, accompanied by other Zulu chiefs, has arrived at Fort Ekowe, and tendered his submission to the British.

THE BRITISH NAVAL MANOEUVRES.

[BY CABLE.]

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUGUST 9.

It is understood that the bombardment of London by the attacking vessels of the fleet taking part in the naval evolutions is imminent.

THE CHINESE IN AMERICA.

THE PROHIBITION BILL ADOPTED.

[BY CABLE.]

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUG. 9.

The Senate of the United States has adopted the Chinese Prohibition Bill.

A SHIPWRECKED CREW SUPPOSED TO BE ON HOGAN ISLAND.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MELBOURNE, THURSDAY.

The Government steamer Lady Loch proceeded early this morning to Hogan Island, east of Wilson's Promontory, in view of the possibility of a shipwrecked crew being there, as it was reported late last night that a fire was seen burning there. The manager of the light-house station reports that he saw what he believed to be a number of men walking along the summit of the island, but since noon he saw nothing of them, nor of any signals.

PROPOSED PAUPER EMIGRATION FROM ENGLAND.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MELBOURNE, THURSDAY.

Mr. Gillies has addressed a memorandum to Sir Graham Berry on the subject of the proposed pauper emigration to Australia. He says that if paupers are sent to Australia, it will be an increase of about £20,000 on last year. The military vote is increased by £18,000, and amongst the allowances is an increase of salary to the conservator of forests by £200. The salaries in the general departments are maintained at about the usual rate.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BRISBANE, THURSDAY.

Mr. Wragge, of the Weather Bureau, Brisbane, notifies at 6 o'clock this evening as follows:—The storm centre was yesterday is now about 400 miles south-west from Cape Horn. Warm southern winds from the middle of 187°. It will come strong from north, veering to north-west, on the coast west from Portland.

the jury being brought into Court, the foreman was sworn, and in reply to his Honor, said the jury had been considering the case nearly the whole of the time they had been closeted, and it was impossible for them to arrive at a verdict. The accused was then remanded to his former custody, and the witnesses in the case were bound over to appear at the sittings of the Court in October next.

We have received the following memorandum from the Electric Telegraph Department:—"Telegraphic communication on the Sumatra land-line is interrupted between Benoa and Sebat." This interruption in no way affects communication with Europe.

A board, to inquire into and report upon the recent alleged tramway frauds, was appointed at the meeting of the Executive Council yesterday. Mr. Alexander Nicolson, assistant secretary for railways, will be the chairman, and the other members are Mr. R. W. Thompson, M.L.A. for West Maitland, and Mr. F. A. Brock, a commission agent. By the appointment of these gentlemen the Railway Department, the Parliament, and the general public are represented.

At a meeting of the Trades and Labour Council held in the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, last evening, resolutions were passed against the action of the Government in bringing prison labour into competition with free labour was carried, and the secretary was instructed to write to the head of the Prisons Department informing him of the decision of the council. A committee was also appointed to bring up a report as to the advisability of making the present industrial education board more representative, and establishing a technical university.

The appreciation entertained by the officials of the Town Hall for the Town Clerk was marked in a very substantial way on Wednesday, on the occasion of the marriage of Mr. Daniels to Miss N. Campbell, daughter of Captain Campbell, of Miller's Point. The tokens of esteem took the form of six elegant silver-mounted pens, a silver watch, a silver fruit spoon, a silver fish slice and fork, silver butter knife, pair of silver-mounted pickle jars, and a silver-mounted biscuit barrel.

The Mayor yesterday received a letter from Messrs. H. J. Mace and J. Davis, intimating that Messrs. H. J. Mace and J. Davis, in conjunction with Mr. J. Solomon, had decided to give a benefit matinee performance in aid of the members of the French Comedy Company, who were "left destitute in a strange land." The patronage of Lord and Lady Carrington had been obtained, and the writers asked for the patronage of the Mayor. The request was accepted.

Mr. W. H. WATKINS, the assistant inspector of nuisances, one of the four city officials dismissed by the Mayor, has written to Alderman J. Harris asking for a re-employment. Mr. Watkins states that he has been in the employment of the Corporation for 22 years, and his request, if granted, may contribute toward the alleviation of the mental pain and, probably, the bodily suffering under which he is labouring now. The Mayor has directed that the letter be read at the meeting of the council to be held on Tuesday next.

Two Devon bulls and two Lincoln rams arrived here yesterday by the steamer Humber from London, and were quarantined at Shark Island. The stock are in good health, and are described as a splendid lot.

The bulls are consigned to Messrs. Inglis and Son, and the rams to Messrs. Hartley, Jones and Deakin. The bulls, which are yearlings, are named "Earl" and "Bendigo," and are from the herd of Mr. J. D. Hancock, Halse, Bishops Lydard, Taunton, Somerset. "Earl" is by "Colonel" (No. 1698 in the Devon herd book), out of Lady Bright II. (No. 5427), and "Bendigo" is from Mr. W. H. Tait's Show Farm, Wiltshire. The rams, "Ooby" and "Son of Ooby," are each 14 months old, and were shipped by Messrs. G. R. and R. L. Kirkham, of Biscaythorpe, South Lincoln.

The sittings of the Metropolitan Court of Quarter Sessions were continued before his Honor Mr. District Judge Forbes at the Darlinghurst Courthouse yesterday. A number of prisoners who had been remanded for sentence were placed in the dock in the morning and received sentence. The cases dealt with during the day were not of a very important character. A list of the cases set down for trial to-day appears in another portion of the paper.

The following is the order of musical service at St. Andrew's Cathedral, Sydney, on Sunday, August 12th, at 11 o'clock:—Nunc Dimittis, Gadeby in C; Anthem, "In humble faith" (Garrett).

The Permanent Artillery Band, under the direction of Bandmaster Devery, will perform the following programme in Wyndham-square this afternoon, weather permitting:—March, "Merry Monarch" (Schubert); overture, op. "Guillaume Tell" (Rossini); waltz, "Myosotis" (Liszt); waltz, "The Merry Dancers" (Strauss); waltz, "The Cavalier" (Fahrbach); God Save the Queen.

GERMANY AND RUSSIA.

THE LATE MEETING OF EMPERORS.

THE PROSPECTS OF PEACE.

[BY CABLE.]

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUG. 9.

The Berlin National Zeitung states that the late meeting between the Emperor of Germany and the Czar of Russia has resulted in mutual confidence, and that so far as those two Powers are concerned peace will be ensured for years to come.

THE ANNEXATION BY ITALY.

DISSATISFACTION OF TURKEY.

THE RELATIONS BETWEEN FRANCE AND ITALY.

[BY CABLE.]

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUG. 9.

The intelligence that Italy had annexed Zoula, a seaport to the south of Massowah, has given rise to a feeling of indignation in Turkey.

The Norddeutsche Zeitung, the Berlin semi-official journal, declares that France is responsible for the quarrel with Italy over the annexation of Massowah by the latter Power. It adds that the pretext for the quarrel was far-fetched, and says that France attaches the least value to the preservation of the peace of Europe.

PARLIAMENT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ADELAIDE, THURSDAY.

In the Assembly to-day, Mr. Holder gave notice that he would move that the principle of local government be extended by a measure of local option, so as to give the people control of the liquor traffic. The discussion on the Mining on Private Property Bill in committee occupied all the afternoon. The clause providing that the bill should only apply to gold was amended so as to include silver. The estimate of expenditure of the current financial year was laid on the table of the Assembly. The proposed expenditure is £1,482,736, which is an increase of about £20,000 on last year. The military vote is increased by £18,000, and amongst the allowances is an increase of salary to the conservator of forests by £200. The salaries in the general departments are maintained at about the usual rate.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM DEATH IN THE BUSH.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MELBOURNE, THURSDAY.

Mr. William Walton, a journalist at Morwell, who was lost for five days on the Moorabool heights, was found on Tuesday in a pitiable plight. Cloudy weather had prevented him taking observations, and during a delirium he once nearly stripped off all his clothes. He sustained himself on water and leaves during the last two days of his exposure, and was followed about by several wild dogs.

form of bondage, and are conscious that they have parted with their birthright, though doubtful as to the value they are to receive in exchange. The difficulty with such men is that the sale is compulsory. They find themselves under the pressure of a moral intimidation from which they see no way of escape. Their case is deserving of sympathy, and so, indeed, is that of others who, being unconscious of the sacrifice they have made, suffer less.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Lord and Lady Carrington returned from Melbourne by special train yesterday morning. His Excellency, who was received by a guard of honour of the Permanent Artillery, was accompanied by Sir Anthony Musgrave (Governor of Queensland) and Lady Musgrave. Sir Anthony and Lady Musgrave were the guests of Lord and Lady Carrington at Government House last evening, but they will proceed this morning by special train leaving Sydney at 10 o'clock.

The Minister for Justice (Mr. Clarke), the Minister for Education (Mr. Inglis), and the Postmaster-General (Mr. Roberts), who also attended the opening of the Melbourne Exhibition, are expected to arrive here to-morrow morning. The Minister for Mines (Mr. Abigail), who has been on a visit to Queensland, returned yesterday, and was engaged during the day at his office.

A meeting of the Executive Council, presided over by his Excellency the Governor, was held yesterday at the Colonial Secretary's office. A considerable quantity of business, chiefly relating to matters of routine, was dealt with. Sir Henry Parkes had been authorized to convene a meeting of the Executive Council on the 13th inst. in the duplication of the line from the Government to the Musgrave Road, being the second day of the Singleton Agricultural Show.

Five deputations will be received by the Premier to-day, and two by the Minister for Works. Those appointed to meet the Premier are—St. Peter's Municipal Council, respecting a public park at 10.30 a.m.; persons interested in the duplication of the line from the Government to the Musgrave Road, at 11 a.m.; Separation Committee, to ask that a certain portion of St. Leonards Municipality should be formed into a new municipality, to be called Warringa, at 11.30 a.m.; Municipality of Kogarah asking for the provision of a lock-up, at 12.30; and the Public Service Inquiry Committee, at 2.30. The Minister for Education will receive the following: Residents of Summer Hill, concerning a subway or crossing at the railway line, between Summer Hill and the viaduct, at 11 a.m.; Municipal Councils of Newtown and Macdonaldtown re drainage of those suburbs, at 11.30.

The Public Works Tender Board sat yesterday and opened tenders for the erection of a post and telegraph office at Hamilton. There were altogether six tenders, and the lowest was that of F. A. King, the sum being £1760.

The Department of Mines has received a further application from Albany for a share of this year's prospecting vote for gold. The amount voted was £20,000, very little of which has yet been expended, though some applications have been made. The Minister for Mines (Mr. Wood), on his return from Melbourne, to-morrow, will be met at Albany by the Geological Surveyor (Mr. David), and these gentlemen will together visit the place in question, with a view of ascertaining whether or not the application is entitled to any consideration.

Major-General Richardson, the Commandant of the Military Forces, returned from Melbourne yesterday and resumed his command. It has been decided that the No. 2 Battery of the Volunteer Artillery will parade at Circular Quay at 9.45 to-morrow morning, in drill order, and afterwards proceed to Middle Head, where they will be inspected by Major-General Richardson at 1.30 p.m. The Torpedo Corps will parade at Circular Quay at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, in drill order, and subsequently proceed to Berry's Bay, where they will undergo an inspection by the Commandant at 3.30 p.m. The conditions and regulations, &c., having reference to the formation of rifle reserve companies were forwarded by the authorities to 32 different clubs and associations. The absence of leave granted in June last to Lieutenant Geddes, 2nd Regiment Volunteer Infantry, has been cancelled.

The work of building the great organ intended for the Town Hall is, according to latest advices from England, being rapidly pushed forward. Some of the ponderous pipes are said to be in "making" pipes, and much of the interior of the building is being completed. The organ will be the largest and, it is hoped, one of the finest instruments in the world. The effect that will be produced by the tones of the great open pipes cannot fail to be other than impressive, and, if the building be acoustically suitable, will be incomparably grander than any sound yet heard in Australia. The organ will, as already announced, consist of five manuals, with pedal organ controlled by five manual claviers and one pedal clavier, with tubular pneumatic action. Each manual is to have a compass of 61 notes from C to C in altissimo, and the pedal organ is to have a compass of 30 notes from C to F. There are to be 28 stops, and the great organ, 24 on the swell, 20 on the choir, 20 on the solo, eight on the echo, 20 on the pedals; to which have to be added the claviers, &c. The building of the organ has caused much comment in musical circles in England, and several prominent musicians are said to be anxious to obtain the post of organist.

The inconvenience long felt owing to the want of a public waiting-room in the Town Hall is to be remedied. Those who have hitherto had business with the Mayor were compelled to wait in the corridor until his Worship was at liberty to receive them. In many cases the business to which the Mayor had to attend and the number of visitors he had to receive necessitated long waiting. The Mayor has decided upon a rearrangement of the rooms, which will overcome the inconvenience alluded to. At the southern end of the building, on the second storey, there are two rooms which were formerly occupied by the town clerk. These rooms the Mayor has selected, one for his official duties and the other for the public waiting-room. The room at present occupied by the Mayor is to be devoted, originally intended, to the use of the aldermen for the transaction of business connected with civic affairs.

The Board of Health, at a meeting held on Wednesday, resolved to recommend the Colonial Secretary, in view of the large quantities of milk which are supplied to Sydney and Newcastle from the adjoining country districts, to cause the provisions of the Dairies Supervision Act to be extended to the counties of Durham, Gloucester, Camden, and in those portions of the counties of Cumberland and Northumberland in which the Act is not at present in force.

The proposal of the Board of Directors of the A. M. F. Society to grant £25,000 out of the funds of the society to provide pensions for the officers under the proposed provident fund, and the amendment proposed by Mr. McRhone that the sum be not granted, were made the subject of a ballot, which was opened yesterday, and which will close to-day. The voting was reported to be the heaviest ever known in connection with the society, thus proving the great interest taken in the subject of the board's proposal. The votes by proxy are also said to be very numerous. The scrutineers were Messrs. J. G. Marwick, P. P. Whitfield, and B. Broughton.

In consequence of his Honor Mr. Justice Foster having to leave the Central Criminal Court at an early hour yesterday the Bench during the remainder of the day was composed by his Honor the Chief Justice. Two cases were disposed of, the first being a charge of assault with intent against a man named William Thomas Jackson, who was acquitted; and the second a charge of perjury against a woman named Mary Ann Lockhead. In this case the jury were locked up for the night. The sittings of the Court will be continued this morning.

His Honor Mr. Justice Foster attended at the Central Criminal Court yesterday morning for the purpose of releasing the jury who had been locked up all night in connection with the trial of the woman Louise Collins, for the murder of her husband at Botany. On

have these tokens of a friendly spirit on the part of the Victorian people, and we can say, on the part of the people of this colony, that the feeling is reciprocated. The more we promote the friendly sentiment the better; it will help to cure misunderstandings and remove difficulties, and it will pave the way to federation. The federal spirit, as Lord Carrington pointed out, has an existence in the Australian mind; it is only awaiting time and circumstance to become active. The Chinese question brought the colonies together in conference, and although intercolonial conferences do not always intercolonial conferences have tangible results, they at least lead to very tangible results, they at all events, as Lord Carrington puts it, bring the Australian colonies naturally, and of their own free will, together. But if conferences do this, what may be said about Exhibitions? The Melbourne Exhibition has brought and will bring together, naturally and of their own free will, thousands of people from the different Australian colonies; Melbourne, in fact, during the next six months or so will be the scene of a great informal conference, which may do more to promote the federal spirit than half a dozen conferences of a formal type.

Enough has perhaps been said about the mistake New South Wales made in handing over the Exhibition to Victoria, but it is necessary to recur to the subject because they do not seem to realise in Melbourne the full measure of our delinquency. The leading Victorian journal, after referring to a speech made by our Treasurer, in which he said that New South Wales having decided not to assert her claim, Victoria was to be thanked for undertaking the responsibility, expresses the opinion that if Ministers like Sir Henry Parkes and Mr. BURNS had been in the Exhibition in New South Wales two years ago the Exhibition would have been in the domain, and not in Carlton Gardens. Then comes this sentence:—"It is infinitely to the credit of our neighbours that they have not allowed the error of their politicians to cause bad feeling between the two States. They have discarded the Ministers who did not rise to the occasion, but they have been loyal to Australia in their support of the show, and this in itself is an incident of good omen for the (federal) cause." It is satisfactory to find that the co-operation of New South Wales in the Exhibition is recognised; but Melbourne people must be informed that it is not the accident of Sir HENRY PARKES being out of office when the holding of a Centennial Exhibition in Sydney was first proposed that caused New South Wales to miss the opportunity which Melbourne has turned to such good account. When it was announced that the Jennings Government did not propose to make a great Exhibition one of the features of the Centennial celebration, Sir HENRY PARKES was one of the first to applaud the decision, which he confirmed when he came into power by refusing to have anything to do with an Exhibition, although the proposal was urged upon him both by deputations and by the public press. One of the reasons given was that when the Government took office no time was left to erect a building and get an Exhibition together; but this difficulty would have disappeared if the PREMIER had set his heart upon an Exhibition instead of upon a State House. So far as the Exhibition question is concerned, the Parkes Ministry blundered just as much as the Jennings Ministry, and more than that, the people permitted them to blunder. The fact is that the importance of the thing was not recognised at the time, and the chance was allowed to go by. Friends at a distance show kindness in making excuses for us, but there is really not the shadow of an excuse to offer.

The telegram informing us that the Local Government Bill had passed through committee in the House of Lords is practically an announcement that the measure has been carried beyond the reach of danger. We may therefore congratulate the Government, the Parliament, and the country upon the accomplishment of a great work of reform. The question was not a new one; it was one that the Liberal party had already taken into its charge, and might naturally have been expected some day or other to settle. But once again the outlook for has come to pass, and a measure which at its introduction Mr. GARDNER was constrained to describe as large, bold, and just, has been brought in by a Conservative Government and successfully piloted, not indeed without some changes, through both Houses. The event is remarkable and significant, and its occurrence is chiefly to be explained by the peculiar circumstances of the time.

Although a Tory Administration is in office, it would not be quite correct to say that the Tory party is in power. Lord SALISBURY and his colleagues are at present the champions and exponents of certain principles which are held as strongly by a large section of the Liberal party as by themselves. The Unionist Liberals hold that it is of the last importance that a Government adhering to those principles should be at the head of public affairs. The present Government owes its position in the House and its ability to govern to their alliance as well as to the support of its ordinary party followers. But this condition of things could hardly continue without a substantial recognition by the Government of its obligation to its allies. The alliance would have been imperilled by a policy of reaction, or even of inaction. It was incumbent upon the Government to move forward, and there were some special reasons in favour of taking up this large question of local government and dealing with it in a comprehensive way, instead of leaving it over for some future Liberal Ministry to handle. The venture was a risky one. The question is full of knots and tangles. The passing of almost any large measure is now a work of immense difficulty. In this particular case it was obvious that in introducing a bill broad enough and deep enough in its reform to command Liberal support, or to cut away the ground for effective Liberal opposition, the Government had to face the danger of overstraining party discipline and losing the support of its own special followers. It was prophesied long ago that however large a majority the Government could command when the Irish question was before the House, its following would be broken up as soon as the questions of local interest were raised, and the conflicting ideas which animate the different sections were brought into play. The prophecy was

Diffusion of

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